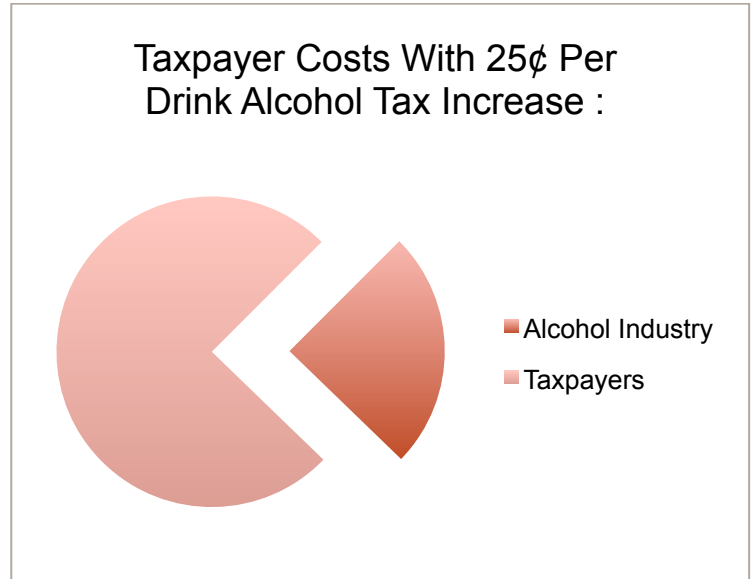
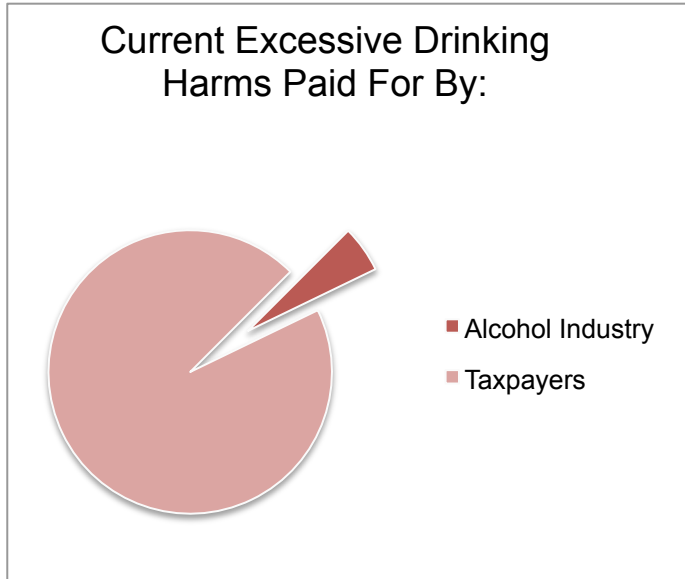


Alcohol Taxes Save Lives & Money

The cost of excessive drinking to New Mexico's local and state governments was \$793,500,000 in 2006.¹ These are costs for extra police, court cases, detention & medical care caused by excessive drinkers.

The same year, New Mexico received alcohol tax revenues of \$42,252,000—only 5.3% of the costs paid out by state and local government.



Even with this significant tax increase, New Mexico taxpayers would still bare 3/4ths of the burden of excessive drinking costs!

The Liquor Excise Tax is imposed on a wholesaler as follows (7-17-5):	Current Tax			
Spirits	\$0.07	per drink	\$1.60	per liter
Fortified wine	\$0.18	per drink	\$1.50	per liter
Cider	\$0.04	per drink	\$0.41	per gallon
Beer (except microbrew)	\$0.04	per drink	\$0.41	per gallon
Microbrew (1st 10k gallons)	\$0.01	per drink	\$0.08	per gallon
Microbrew (10k-15k gallons)	\$0.03	per drink	\$0.28	per gallon
Wine (except small wineries)	\$0.07	per drink	\$0.45	per liter
Small wineries (1st 80k liters)	\$0.01	per drink	\$0.10	per liter
Small wineries (>80k<150k liters)	\$0.03	per drink	\$0.20	per liter
Small wineries (>150k<1.5M liters)	\$0.04	per drink	\$0.30	per liter

Current Revenues: \$45,169,804

With Proposed 25¢ per drink Increase			
\$0.32	per drink	\$7.24	per liter
\$0.43	per drink	\$3.61	per liter
\$0.29	per drink	\$3.08	per gallon
\$0.29	per drink	\$3.08	per gallon
\$0.26	per drink	\$2.75	per gallon
\$0.28	per drink	\$2.95	per gallon
\$0.32	per drink	\$2.14	per liter
\$0.26	per drink	\$1.79	per liter
\$0.28	per drink	\$1.89	per liter
\$0.29	per drink	\$1.99	per liter

Projected Revenues: \$199,206,713

(A Standard Drink is defined as: 1.5 oz. spirits, 4 oz. fortified wine, 5 oz. wine, 12 oz. beer & cider)

The full report modeling the health and economic benefits of a 25¢ per drink alcohol excise tax increase in New Mexico can be found at: alcoholtaxessavelives.org

¹ Sacks, J, Roeber, J, Bouchery, E, Gonzales, K, Chaloupka, F, Brewer, R. State costs of excessive alcohol consumption, 2006. American Journal of Preventive Medicine. 2013;45(4):478-485.